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AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR FIGL COMMENTS ON THE WESTERN PROPOSAL THAT AUSTRIA BE EVACUATED.

On March 14, 1952, Austrian Chancellor Figl made the following comment on the evacuation protocol proposed by the Western Powers in the new Austrian Treaty draft they recently sent to Moscow (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin of March 22, 1952; Vol. V, No. 6): "We welcome every step taken to reactivate the negotiations on the State Treaty. Austria was occupied by the National Socialists for seven long years, and within a few weeks we shall have been occupied by the victorious powers for just as long. In short, we have been liberated just as long as we have been occupied. Needless to say that this situation is a depressing one for Austria. The Austrian people are all the more embittered by it because it was by their own efforts that they established the prerequisites for the restoration of their sovereignty. This nation, which has had faith in the repeated promise that its full freedom would be restored, cannot forever be made the victim of international tensions. It is for these reasons that we welcome every attempt made to find a way out of the present unbearable situation."

VICE CHANCELLOR SCHAEF TERMINATED HIS STAY IN THIS COUNTRY BY A BRIEF VISIT IN NEW YORK.

As reported in the previous issue of the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, Vice Chancellor of Austria and Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, arrived in Buffalo from Chicago on March 17. In Buffalo, where he was greeted by the mayor, he delivered a lecture and presided over a discussion at the local chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action. After a brief visit to Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side of which he was received by representatives of the Canadian Government, Dr. Schaerf reached New York, where, on March 18, he had a long talk with Secretary-General Trygve Lie and conversations with officials of the UN Secretariat at the United Nations Headquarters. Later, Dr. Franz Matsch, the Austrian Consul General and Observer at the United Nations, gave a luncheon in honor of the Vice

Chancellor at the St. Regis Hotel. Among the prominent guests which attended were UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, former French Defense Minister Jules Moch, Manhattan Borough President Robert Wagner, Chairman of the U.S. Socialist Party Norman Thomas and leading officials of the



Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf

Americans for Democratic Action. Secretary-General Lie proposed a toast to the effect that "Austria, we hope, will soon be free and independent", and stated that for three years he had supported Austria's admission to the United Nations. In reply, Dr. Schaerf said that Austria was looking forward to the day when she would become a member of the United Nations. "On that day, Austria would not only be free, but also happy," he added.

That same evening the Vice Chancellor delivered an address at the forum of the American Friends of Austrian Labor. On March 19, David Dubinsky, President of the ILGWU and Irving Brown, international representative of the AFL, gave a joint reception for Dr. Schaerf and Jules Moch. In the evening the Austrian Vice Chancellor was guest of honor at the Austrian Institute where he was introduced by Mr. F.E. Taylor. In his speech, Dr. Schaerf paid tribute to the "spe-

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cial contribution made by Austrian labor, within the framework of the coalition Government, to the defense of the country's freedom." He also stressed the great importance of America's economic aid.

On March 20, at noon, Dr. Schaerf met with leading officials of New York's CIO unions, including Mr. Potofsky, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. All the labor leaders with whom he spoke promised to bring their influence to bear that Austria receive the economic aid she needs. In the afternoon, the Austrian Vice Chancellor was guest of honor at a reception of the Americans for Democratic Action. On this occasion, he received from Robert Wagner, Borough President of Manhattan, a scroll paying tribute to the Vice Chancellor personally, to Austrian labor and to the Socialist Party of Austria in recognition of their resistance on behalf of the preservation of liberty and democracy. Before his departure, Dr. Schaerf received a signed picture of Secretary of State Dean Acheson with a warm personal dedication. On March 21, at 10:00 A.M., the Austrian Vice Chancellor left the United States by air.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER SPEAKS ON "AUSTRIA AND THE NEW EUROPE."

In mid-March Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber delivered a speech in Rome on the "Evolution of Europe's Postwar Politics and Austria" at the invitation of the Italian Society for International Relations. In his address, Dr. Gruber said: "The Western States were not familiar with the methods of dictatorship. While the attention of the world was turning to the events in the Far East, some of the planned coups d'état in Eastern Europe proceeded according to schedule. This caused the Western Powers to become uneasy about the disparity of military strength. After the war, the tremendous military forces of General Eisenhower in Europe were demobilized and reduced to one tenth their strength. On the heels of the first phase, which was characterized by the 'illusions regarding Russia's attitude,' and the second phase, marked by the 'disillusionment that attended the failure of international cooperation,' there followed the third phase of our postwar history: 'the effort to restore the military and political equilibrium.' A comparison of the sources of raw materials and the industrial capacity of the West and those of the East clearly revealed a balance in favor of the Western Allies. Under the impact of the first atomic bomb tests in Russia, in October 1949, the United States Senate voted to adopt the Mutual Assistance Program. In June 1950, after the Communist aggression in Korea, it approved the second part of that program.

"How did the East react to these developments?

"At first, only the Cominform went to work. It launched its so-called peace propaganda campaign, the object of which was to delay the rearmament measures adopted by the West. But it soon became evident that the Communist unions were not powerful enough to assert themselves in the newly consolidated countries, for bitter experience had taught the world to distrust Cominform-inspired actions. Even the credulous realized that their so-called peace propaganda was exclusively an echo of Soviet foreign policy. The following fact

shows how complete this dependence was and is: After the outbreak of the Korean war even the North Korean delegates were vociferously acclaimed at the various demonstrations organized by the so-called peace movement. And at the last meeting of the Peace Council — and this is true however grotesque it may sound — the Austrian State Treaty was not even mentioned, although its conclusion would have been of decisive importance for the restoration of peace in Europe and although the meeting of the World Peace Council was being held in Vienna. As the balance of power was gradually being restored, these disruptive propaganda campaigns became ever less effective. Thus a realistic basis for real peace is now being created. But the road to this goal is still an arduous one, for peace does not come overnight — it does not 'break out'; only war breaks out. During these years, Austria's position was a delicate one, and so it has remained to this day. Our main efforts are directed at preserving the freedom of the country. Even though we are forced to respect the interests of the great powers, the Soviet Union included, there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. For us, this limit is the point at which the democratic freedom of our country begins to be at stake. This freedom must be preserved, regardless of the cost. Every attempt at political interference in our domestic affairs has heretofore always been met by the resolute opposition of our Government and also of our people. Under no pretext, however expressed, must the Government of a weak country give in on such matters."

Dr. Gruber's speech, which was attended by Italian Premier de Gasperi, several members of his cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps, was received with considerable approval and acclamation.

THE PROGRAM OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

On February 26, 1952, Austria's new Minister of Finance, Prof. Reinhard Kamitz, delivered a lecture to the Vienna Agricultural Council of the People's Party's Economic League ("Wirtschaftsbund"), in which he outlined a three-phase financial program for the country. Dr. Kamitz first dealt with the political consequences of an inflationary policy and indicated the three possible measures whereby a balanced budget could be restored and maintained: credit measures, which would sooner or later lead to inflation; increased taxation, which, in view of the high taxes already in force, would inevitably lead to another round of wage demands and price hikes; and, finally, the policy of keeping expenditures in line with revenues. Rejecting the second method, i.e. increased taxation, which would ultimately lead to higher expenditures as a result of increased wages and prices, Dr. Kamitz left no doubt that he favored the last method, i.e. that of economy of government expenditures.

In connection with short- and long-term investments, the Austrian Minister of Finance had this to say: "The greater the share of long-term investments, the smaller will be the volume of goods immediately available to us. In other words, although we would pay wages and salaries we would not, at least for the time being, receive the countervalue in the form

of consumer goods. Such a situation leads to a disparity between money and the volume of goods; the consequences are reflected not only in the form of commodity shortages, but also in the form of political demands that price, wage and other economic controls be reintroduced or extended." Dr. Kamitz cited the iron industry as a revealing example of this. In spite of investments on a tremendous scale, the supply of iron to the various processing and finished-goods industries had not improved; in fact, it had deteriorated. He added, however, that it was not his intention "to limit construction activity and long-term investments to such an extent that we would be pursuing a policy of deflation. On the other hand, it is essential in the interests of full employment that a sound relationship be restored between short- and long-term investments. Another reason why this is important is because otherwise the credit restrictions would almost exclusively affect short-term credits and thereby primarily private enterprise and the volume of consumer goods, as a result of the fact that long-term credits would be tied up by long-term investments." The Minister of Finance said that only a dual policy of credit restrictions and restoration of a sound relationship between short- and long-term investments would lead to a healthy economy. "As soon as the wage-and-price spiral, which has its origin in the constant inflation of government expenditures and in the unsound relationship between short- and long-term investments, is finally checked the currency will be stabilized and confidence in it will be established; this latter condition is the basis for a private capital market."

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR DR. LEOPOLD FIGL TO VISIT U.S. It was announced on March 31, 1952, in Washington and Vienna that the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Leopold Figl has accepted an invitation by the U.S. Government to visit the U.S. Dr. Figl, accompanied by Mrs. Figl and two Austrian Government officials, is expected to arrive in Washington in May, 1952, for a two-week official visit.

NEW PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL BANK SAYS AUSTRIA MUST BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. In mid-March Dr. Eugen Margaretha, the former Minister of Finance who was recently appointed President of the Austrian National Bank, delivered a speech in which he outlined the mission of the bank of issue. "The stability of our currency," he said, "and the confidence in this stability, both here and abroad, are the foundations which the development of our economy require. A successful currency policy must be based on a sound government budget. That is why a cautious monetary policy on the part of the bank of issue must go hand in hand with a judicious financial policy on the part of the State and its subsidiary public corporations. All of know that this goal cannot be achieved without some sacrifices and restrictions, which, however fairly the burdens may be divided, will affect everyone. The harsh reality of this situation will be accepted once the people realize that hardships cannot be avoided if we do not wish to abandon the basis for our hopes of the future. It is absolutely essential that Austria stand on her own financial feet. As soon as the Marshall Plan ends and as soon as we can no longer draw upon other sources of financial assistance, we must make ends meet with the wealth

which we ourselves can produce or which we can acquire in exchange for our products and services, or by means of normal credits obtained on the strength of a sound credit rating. We are still quite far from such a position, and the time granted us to reach it is running short. That is why the National Bank must take every step which will bring us closer to the goal. We shall endeavor to encourage and promote the production of export articles which require a maximum of labor, and to restrict our imports to those items which will strengthen our economic structure."

ACHESON AND HARRIMAN DECLARE U.S. AID TO AUSTRIA IS VITAL. The Vienna "Presse" recently reported that Mr. Averell Harriman, head of the Mutual Security Agency, told the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate at the end of March that the economic assistance to most of the European countries could long have been discontinued had war not broken out in Korea. The beneficiaries of American aid in Europe, with the possible exception of Austria and Greece, could have been brought to a position of economic independence within the framework of the Marshall Plan. Mr. Harriman described the \$86,000,000 economic assistance program for Austria as "vital." The Austrian people, he added, "had stood up to Russian pressure with great energy and urgently needed economic support in order to enable them to overcome the difficulties brought about by the occupation. It is important for us not to be dislodged from Austria."

On March 26, 1952, Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared in a press conference on a German peace treaty: "It would be an 'encouraging augury' for discussions of a German treaty if the Soviet Government would respond favorably to proposals for an Austrian treaty contained in a U.S. note to Moscow early in March."

GROUP OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS IN VIENNA. In mid-March a group of 43 American journalists under the direction of James Wick arrived in Vienna. The group is on a tour through Western Europe and the Near East. Austrian Chancellor Figl greeted the newspapermen with a speech in which he said "that it was above all the moral force of the Austrian people and their faith in the rebirth of a free country which gave them the strength to make all the material sacrifices necessary for reconstruction." Speaking on behalf of the group, Mr. Kirk of the Kemsley Press, London, expressed thanks for the fact that he and his colleagues had the opportunity to obtain in the course of their trip a first-hand picture of Austria's problems, without any official interference whatsoever. He expressed admiration for the reconstruction work which Austria had accomplished since 1945. Present at the reception in honor of the American newspapermen were Ministers Gruber, Helmer, Kamitz and Waldbrunner, as well as a number of ranking USA officers, Mayor Jonas of Vienna and other important personalities.

RUSSIAN ARMY MANEUVERS IN LOWER AUSTRIA. Early in March Austrian Minister of the Interior Helmer declared that the Russian occupation forces had conducted maneuvers in the Scheibbs-Amstetten area of Lower Austria, and that the

220 tanks used in the military exercises had caused considerable damage to cultivated fields and other rural property. In reply to this statement, the Soviet Information Service in Austria announced that it had been authorized to state that "the exercises mentioned by Minister Helmer had, in fact, never been held and that there had not been a single Soviet tank in the Scheibbs-Amstetten area." The Soviet statement added that the assertions of the Minister of the Interior "had been invented from A to Z."

Minister Helmer said he had received reports of military maneuvers in the Purgstall-Steinakirchen area during the night of February 11-12, 1952, in which motorized infantry, artillery and some 30 tanks had participated. The reports added that during the course of the exercises at least another 90 to 100 vehicles, including heavy tanks, had arrived on the scene.

The Ministry of the Interior has received numerous complaints regarding the damages caused by these maneuvers. Even although the extent of the damage to the cultivated fields cannot be ascertained precisely because they are still covered with snow, it is nevertheless estimated that such is considerable. The Ministry of the Interior flatly rejected the contention of the Soviet Information Service that these facts were "an impertinent and coarse forgery."

AUSTRIA AND ITALY RAISE THEIR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

The Austrian Foreign Office has announced that on the occasion of the signing in Rome of the recent Austrian-Italian cultural treaty, both governments decided to raise each other's diplomatic representatives to the rank of ambassador. At the same time it was decided to give to the Austrian Representative at the Holy See and to the Papal Nuncio in Vienna ambassadorial rank. The cultural agreement was signed by Dr. Karl Gruber and Italian Premier de Gasperi at the Palazzo Chigi in mid-March (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin of March 22, 1952; Vol. V, No. 6).

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN JANUARY 1952. The Austrian Central Office of Statistics has announced that in January 1952 total imports into the country amounted to 1,393,000,000 schillings, as compared to 1,246,000,000 schillings in December 1951. The major part of this increase represented ERP shipments, which rose from 149,000,000 to 263,000,000 schillings. The export results for January 1952 were not as favorable as those achieved in December 1951. The volume of exports in January represented a value of 847,000,000 schillings, as compared to one of 997,000,000 schillings in December. This decline is attributed primarily to seasonal factors, inasmuch as past years have shown that exports are generally lower in January than during the closing months of the previous year. A comparison with the export figures for December 1950 and January 1951 reveals a similar drop in exports amounting to some 15%. The commercial trade balance showed a deficit of 283,000,000 schillings; this debit balance was higher than that of any of the months in 1951.

AUSTRIAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS HAS 1,310,200 MEMBERS.

The Secretariat of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions recently announced that the membership of the organization at the end of 1951 stood at 1,310,200. As compared to 1950, this represents an increase of 19,619 members, or 1.5 per cent. A breakdown shows that 969,531 of the members are men (74%) and 340,669 women (26%). The largest individual union is the Metal and Mine Workers Union with a membership of 205,549; second largest is the Union of Construction and Wood Workers with 182,010 members; and the third largest is the Union of Private Business Employees; with a membership of 146,974.

1952 FARM OUTPUT TO BE INCREASED BY 15 TO 30%.

Large-scale measures have been adopted with a view to raising Austria's agricultural output in 1952. Among the major steps to be taken are seed rotation and a lowering of prices for artificial fertilizer. About 10% of the seed-growing area are to be used for new kinds of seeds. This would make it possible to regenerate the seeds within two harvests. It is expected that these measures will lead to a 15-30% increase in yields per acre.

THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL RAILROADS.

A report was recently released on the activities of the Austrian Federal Railroads and their 72,000 workers and employees. During the 1950-51 period the country's railroads handled more traffic than in 1929, which had been the peak year between 1918 and 1938, both with regard to operating mileage, as well as with regard to freight and passengers. Moreover, this was accomplished with less personnel. Today, Austria's railroads have twenty per cent fewer freight cars than before the war, but the capacity of these has been increasing constantly from year to year: in 1948 freight-car turnover was up 50% as compared to the previous year; in 1951 it was more than double the 1947 figure and in excess of the 1937 freight-car capacity. Today, the turnover speed of freight cars is on a level with what it had been in 1937. In 1948 a trip from Vienna to Innsbruck on the Arlberg Express required 14 hrs. and 5 min.; today the trip takes 8 hrs. and 25 min. The Vienna - Graz run took 5 hrs. and 25 min. in 1948; this summer it will require only 3 hrs. and 40 min. Many forwarding agents have reverted back to rail shipment instead of shipping their goods by truck. The volume of freight carried by rail has increased fourfold since 1948. The railroad's own freight service has been completely reorganized and railway express shipments can now be speedily forwarded on fast-moving freight trains to their point of destination, without transshipment en route. From a payroll of 114,000 at the end of the war, the Austrian Federal Railroads have reduced their personnel to 72,000, although the number of retired workers and employees increased by 12,000.

AUSTRIAN ELECTRIC OUTPUT IN JANUARY 1952. In January 1952 Austria's total electric power output amounted to 465,187 KWH as against 424,146 KWH in December 1951. 4,995 KWH were imported and 31,453 exported to Western

Germany, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Switzerland. In January 1952, the total consumption of electric energy (inclusive of losses) amounted to 433,401 KWH as compared to 407,207 in December 1951.

NEW TRUCK WITH FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE DEVELOPED IN AUSTRIA. The Austrian "Saurer" works have added to their current model of "Saurer-Komet" trucks a new four-wheel-drive vehicle which is able to negotiate grades up to 58% on firm ground. This new truck costs only 17% more than the ordinary serial model. The new truck is expected to play an important part in speeding up the hauling of cut timber in mountainous regions, and in reducing the cost of this operation.

AUSTRIAN ARCHITECTS WIN PRIZE FOR SMYRNA CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. Three Austrian architects won a prize of 2,000 Turkish pounds in a world-wide competition for the best architectural layout of a new city plan for the Turkish town of Smyrna. The competition, in which 80 architects from all over the world participated, was opened in May 1951. The three Austrians, all from Vienna, are Richard Praun, his wife Anna, and Otto Gruen. For the past few years, Richard Praun has been working on the restoration of the Belvedere in Vienna. The subject of the competition was a major project for the aggrandizement of the municipal area of Smyrna to provide space for 500,000 inhabitants. The city's present population is 230,000.

BAD SCHALLERBACH HAS NEW THERAPEUTIC FACILITIES FOR POLIO. The expansion of the electrotherapy facilities in Bad Schallerbach, Upper Austria, has turned out to be extremely helpful to the sufferers of paralytic diseases. At the present time these facilities are primarily used for the treatment of secondary phenomena of infantile paralysis.

MAYOR SCHATZMAYR OF KLAGENFURT DEAD. Friedrich Schatzmayr, the Mayor of Klagenfurt, Carinthia, recently died at the age of sixty-two. Born on March 3, 1890 in Villach, the son of a master pastry-cook, Schatzmayr later became the founder of the Social-Democratic Party in Carinthia. From 1926 to 1934 he was the Mayor of St. Ruprecht. In 1945 he became Mayor of Klagenfurt, state capital of the province of Carinthia, a member of the provincial legislature and third Vice President of the State Assembly. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Carinthia.

EHRENHAFT, NOTED PHYSICS PROFESSOR, DIES. Prof. Felix Ehrenhaft, the internationally known Austrian physicist, died in Vienna on March 5 at the age of seventy-three. Dr. Ehrenhaft owed his reputation as a scientist of note to his research in the field of micro-units of electrical charges. In later years, he investigated the migration of minute suspended particles under the influence of light, to which he gave the name of "photophoresis".

WORLD SOCIALIST YOUTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The International Union of Socialist Youth is organizing a large international encampment to be held in Vienna from July 1 to 10, 1952. Thirty thousand young Socialists from all over the world are expected to attend. During the period of the encampment, between July 4 and 6, some former members of the Socialist International Youth Meeting of 1929 will also meet in the Austrian capital. All participants are expected to attend the festivities of Socialist Youth Day on July 6, 1952.

THE 1952 SALZBURG FESTIVAL PROGRAM. The full program of the 1952 Salzburg Festivals has now been announced. The operas to be performed will be "Don Pasquale," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute," "The Love of Danae" and "Othello". The plays are "Everyman" (directed by Ernst Lothar), "The Misanthrope" (directed by Gruendgens) and Nestroy's "Die Traeume von Schale und Kern" (directed by Ambesser). The Moliere play will feature Kaethe Gold, Susi Nicoletti and Gustaf Gruendgens in the leading parts. The major roles in the Nestroy play will be portrayed by Inge Konradi, Ursula Lingen and Hermann Thimig.

Of the eight concerts to be given by the Vienna Philharmonic, two will be conducted by Victor de Sabata (on August 20 and 21) and will include Verdi's "Requiem". In the final concert, Wilhelm Furtwaengler will conduct Bartok's "Concerto for Orchestra." Hindemith will conduct some of his own works and some by Haendel and Haydn. There will be a Mozart concert, under the baton of Clemens Kraus, part of which will be devoted to arias from "Cosi fan tutte" sung by Viorica Ursuleac. The program of the opening concert, to be conducted by Karl Boehm on July 28, will include Gottfried von Einem's "Capriccio" and Prokofiev's "Classical Symphony". For his program Rafael Kubelik has selected Smetana's "Moldau", Hindemith's "Metamorphoses" and Gustav Mahler's "Fifth Symphony".

Among the soloists at this year's Salzburg Festival is the Hungarian composer Geza Anda, who will present the first Austrian performance of a sonata by Rolf Liebermann. The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of Karl Muenchinger, will be heard for the first time at the Salzburg Festival. The program of the traditional Cathedral concerts directed by Josef Messner will include the seldom performed "Passionskantate" by Mozart (K.V.42) and Haendel's "Messia". The chamber music concerts will feature the Barylli Quartet, the Edwin Fischer-Schneiderhan-Mainardi Trio, the Koeckert Quartet, and other distinguished groups. The Strasbourg Cathedral Choir, Peter Pears and Benjamin Britten will also participate in the festival.

NEW PRODUCTION OF "EVERYMAN" AT THIS YEAR'S SALZBURG FESTIVAL. This year's new production of Hugo v. Hofmannsthal's (1874-1929) traditional play, "Everyman", which Ernst Lothar of the Vienna Burgtheater has prepared, will be marked by a more rigid dramatic conception,

new costumes and a new cast. The role of Everyman will be portrayed by Will Quadflieg, that of Death by Franz Schafheitlin, that of Everyman's Mother by Adrienne Gessner, that of the Good Fellow by Erich Auer; Lola Muethel will play the role of The Courtesan, Antje Weissgaerber that of Faith, Alma Seidler that of The Good Deeds, and Fritz Imhoff and Heinz Conrads will portray the parts of the Fat and Thin Cousins. The costumes for this new production have been designed by Caspar Neher and the choreography has been worked out by Grete Wiesenthal.

SALZBURG FOUNDS "GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY ART". A new and modern "Gallery of Contemporary Art" has recently been founded in Salzburg, as a private institution. This collection, which will be assembled and exhibited in the museum manner, is to embrace works of modern art from all corners of the world, and will be the first of its kind in Austria. To be included are: Paintings, drawings and works of sculpture; a modern architecture collection, in the form of photographs and models; a library of art books and catalogues; an exhibit of the applied arts, as related to trade, commerce and industry; a collection of reproductions of the masterpieces of modern art, intended for students and teachers; and a collection of examples of modern poster art. Gustav K. Beck, the well-known Viennese painter, who was born in 1902, has been appointed director of the gallery. The opening of the Gallery of Contemporary Art to the public will occur during the 1952 Salzburg Festival with an exhibit of works of graphic art by European artists as well as those of other lands, while in the autumn the gallery is scheduled to present, in the Chambers of the Secession, a major exhibit entitled "Austria and Modern Art from Cezanne to the Present Day".

SCULPTURE EXHIBIT TO BE HELD DURING SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The Welz Gallery in Salzburg is scheduled to present, during the Salzburg Festival, a special exhibit of the works of leading European sculptors, of which small sculptures, as well as drawings, will be a notable feature. Italy is to be represented by Marino Marini and Giacometti, Great Britain by Henry Moore, France by Laurens and Austria by Fritz Wotruba. Currently the Welz Gallery is showing a rich array of drawings and watercolors by contemporary Austrian masters, including lesser known works by Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka, Alfred Kubin, Herbert Boeckl and others. In the Spring it is planned to exhibit here the collection of drawings by Hans Fronius which is now on show at the Albertina Museum.

EARLY SALZBURG FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES SOLD OUT: TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR LATER OPERAS

Tickets for the Salzburg Festival went on sale at the Austrian State Tourist Department a few weeks ago with the result that most major performances up to August 14 are now sold out. Applications for tickets began to come in in late fall and there was a long waiting list. There are good seats still available in all price categories (tickets range from \$3 to \$8) for the later operas and concerts. All performances

for the first three days (July 26, 27, and 28) are sold out, as are all opera performances except those of Othello on July 29 August 4, and for Don Pasquale on August 3 and performances of Figaro from August 2 to August 14. Tickets are still available for some of the plays and a few concerts and serenades in the first weeks of August. Applications for tickets should be made promptly to the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th St., NYC.

TICKETS FOR SALZBURG FESTIVAL OF CONTEMPORARY MUSIC GO ON SALE THIS WEEK. Tickets for the Salzburg International Festival of Contemporary Music, to be held from June 20 to July 3, will go on sale at the same office this week.

GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS OBTAINABLE IN AND NEAR SALZBURG. Prospective visitors to the Salzburg Festival are advised to write for hotel reservations to the Landesverkehrsamt in Salzburg, Sigmund Haffnergasse 3, giving exact data and indicating their first, second and third preferences. They should also enclose an international postal coupon for the return air-mail reply. Although the most internationally favored hotels in the city of Salzburg are heavily booked, many others, like the Meran and Fondachhof, are offering pleasant and convenient accommodations. Space is still available on the Zistlalm, at the Gabler Brau and the Hirsch, and for those wishing to rent apartments, at Schloss Moenchstein. There is a large selection of private rooms in town and in the suburbs for as little as \$1.50 a day. Those without cars wishing to stay close to Salzburg should stay at Unken (Pension Eyb - \$2.00 for room and meals) or at Grossgmain, both of which have excellent bus service to the city; at the Schloss Hotel in Fuschl, one of the best hotels in Europe (\$9.00 for room and meals); at Badgastein (which has a car-on-rails connection with town); or at Zell-am-See (not for daily festival commuting, however). Visitors with cars can go to the Kreuzenstein Hotel at Mondsee, to Schrattegg (charming paying guest accommodations for \$3.50), Strobl, St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen.

PIANO PRODUCTION IN VIENNA. Austria's piano industry, which is concentrated in Vienna, has an annual capacity of some 600 instruments, a major portion of this output is exported, mainly to Scandinavia and Italy. Austrian piano manufacturers recently achieved considerable success as a result of technical innovations involving the inclusion of harmonic overtones.

1952 BRUCKNER FESTIVAL IN LINZ. The 1952 Anton Bruckner Festival will be held in Linz, Upper Austria, from June 5 to 10. The festival is being sponsored and organized by the Bruckner Society of Upper Austria and is expected to be recognized as the 10th Music Festival of the International Bruckner Society. The musical program will include two symphonic concerts of Bruckner's works presented by the Vienna Symphony under the baton of the Bruckner authority.

Volkmar Andreae. The composer's "Ninth Symphony" and his "Requiem" will be performed in the Marble Hall of the St. Florian Monastery, where the master played the organ from 1845 to 1857. The "Mass in F Minor" will be sung by the Linz Cathedral Choir in the Church of the Monastery, where Bruckner (1824-1896) lies buried.

THE PROGRAM OF THE 1952 BREGENZ FESTIVAL. The 1952 Bregenz Festival will offer a rich musical program featuring the Vienna Symphony in a number of concerts. On August 5 this group will present an all-Beethoven concert under the baton of Eugen Jochum of Munich, which will include the "Egmont Overture" as well as the Third (Eroica) and Fourth Symphonies. In their second concert, on August 12, under the baton of Prof. Rudolf Moralt of the Vienna State Opera, the Vienna Symphony will be joined by soloist Vasa Prihoda works by Franz Schmidt, Cesar Franck and Tchaikovsky. On August 10 the orchestra will give a matinee of classical Viennese operetta music under the baton of Prof. Anton Paulik. This year's "Play on the Lake" will be Carl Zeller's operetta "Der Vogelhaendler" to be performed on the aquatic stage under the direction of Prof. Anton Paulik. On August 1 the Bayrilli Quartet of Vienna will present an evening of chamber music with works by Mozart, Schubert and Maurice Ravel. On the 7th the Vienna Choir Boys will give a concert. The Vorarlberg Radio Orchestra is to present a serenade consisting of works by Mozart, Haydn, Dvorak and Richard Strauss on July 28. On the 30th and 31st an ensemble from the Vienna Burgtheater will perform Shakespeare's "Othello."

The Albertina Museum of Vienna is planning an exhibition "from Fischer von Erlach to Kokoschka" which will be held at the same time as the festival.

FAIRS, FESTIVALS, CONGRESSES REVIVE GAIETY OF OLD VIENNA. The reopening of their reconstructed palaces, churches and museums has so heartened the naturally gay Viennese that they are welcoming the stream of international visitors now pouring into the Austrian capital with a gaiety not experienced since the end of the war. The opening of the Vienna Trade Fair, which has brought to the city almost 900 exhibitors including fifty from the United States, was a great event. The most diverting exhibit of the Fair is a dramatic presentation of the history of hunting from the Stone Age to the present day, including hunting in the great Austrian preserves. The Spring Trade Fair marks the opening of Vienna's high season, which is spring, the season when new composers, operas and songs, make their debut, new night spots open off the Ring, the chestnuts bloom and the new wine begins to flow in the gardens of Grinzing. In April St. Stephen's Cathedral, with its reconstruction work virtually completed, will be consecrated anew. The surgeon's association and several other international groups will arrive in May for the various congresses. The International Music Congress from May 17 to the 25th coincides with the beginning of the Vienna Spring Music Festival which will open on the evening of May 17 when the President of the Republic will press the button that will bring the magnificent gothic outline of Vienna's City

Hall out of the shadows, brilliantly illuminated. Dramatic highlights of the Vienna Festival include an open-air premiere of T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral", cycles of modern and classical dramas, a presentation of Werfel's "Juarez and Maximilian" and of Schnitzler's "Anatol". The Vienna State Opera will present a Richard Strauss cycle and give an open-air performance of Mozart's Figaro in the lovely gardens of the Palace at Schoenbrunn with the Vienna State Ballet participating. There will be a varied program of operettas. Among the symphonic conductors is Karajan; among the orchestras, the Vienna Philharmonic and the Vienna Symphony; among the choirs, that of the Society of the Friends of Music, the famed Vienna Teachers Choir and the Maennergesangsverein. Special art exhibits will be held during the festival session in the Gallery of the Lower Belvedere, in the Orangerie and at the Kunstlerhaus. The annual fashion show of the Vienna Fashion Academy, also to be held during the festival, will no doubt attract a large group of international fashion designers to Hetzendorf Castle, while continental and British sports fans are expected to flock to the city to see Austria - England soccer championship play off. It is part of Vienna's singular charm that surgeons, musicians, fashion designers, sightseers and, more generally, lovers of the fine art of living will mingle in the wine gardens of Grinzing, and most graciously and elegantly attend the "Summer Nights" dances in the Vienna Stadt Park where the world's finest waltz band varies its program with swing and sambas.

OSKAR KOKOSCHKA EXHIBITION AT THE VENICE BIENNALE. At the end of March Oskar Kokoschka left for Hamburg and Zurich to perform a number of commissions there. A collection of his latest works will be exhibited at this year's Venice Biennale. Probably included among them will be the large wall paintings of mythological and modern themes which he did for the London Palace of Count Seilern. Kokoschka is also planning a representative exhibition of his works in Salzburg, which is to include some of his older as well as later paintings.

NEW AIRLINE SERVICE FROM LONDON TO KLAGENFURT. The Dutch KLM Airline will operate a weekly flight from London, Amsterdam and Nuremberg to Klagenfurt, Austria, between May 17 and September 27 of this year.

DR. ANTON KROGNER, PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN TOURIST DEPARTMENT, DIES SUDDENLY. Hofrat Dr. Anton Krogner, President of the State Tourist Department of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction and of the Austrian Tourist Office, died suddenly on Thursday, March 20, in Vienna. Dr. Krogner was stricken while climbing the stairs to his office and died immediately. Born in Vienna on Dec. 2, 1896, the son of an innkeeper, he was a graduate of the University of Vienna, served as a lieutenant in World War I, was Secretary of the Christian Railroad Workers' Union, and later became Secretary General of the Austrian Federal Railways. He was arrested by the Nazis and

imprisoned for a time at Dachau. In 1945 he was made President of the Austrian State Tourist Department and the Austrian Tourist Office, serving in that capacity until his death. He was also Chairman of the Austrian Hotel Fund, President of the Skol Club of Vienna, on the Board of Directors of the European Baggage Insurance Company, and was regarded as a ranking traffic and communications expert. He published several books and was a successful playwright. Dr. Krogner was also well known in Catholic philanthropic circles. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

NO RISE IN AUSTRIAN HOTEL RATES. AUSTRIA MOST INEXPENSIVE COUNTRY. The Department of Hotels of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce has announced that in line with the national policy of keeping Austria Europe's most inexpensive country of travel, there will be no increase in hotel rates this season. On the eve of what promises to be Austria's all-time record tourist year, Austrian hotels will maintain the same low rates which were established on July 15, 1951. Full room and board in a family-type hotel or inn will continue to be available for from 30 to 50 Austrian schillings (\$1.25 to \$2.00) a day. De Luxe Hotel charges for room with private bath and three complete meals are 100 to 150 Austrian schillings (\$4.00 to \$6.00) a day. Cost of meals in Austrian restaurants: for continental breakfast 6 to 8 schillings (\$0.25); 12 to 25 schillings (\$0.50) for luncheon or dinner, both full meals of from four to five courses.

Where private baths are not included in the hotel rate, they cost about \$1.00 a day extra. Local taxes and service charges are included in these hotel rates.

WORKS BY CONTEMPORARY AUSTRIAN COMPOSERS ON FILE AT AUSTRIAN INFORMATION DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK. The Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General in New York announces that it has received from the Austrian State Printing Office in Vienna a small collection of sheet music of the works of living Austrian composers. Interested persons such as conductors, orchestral and chamber music groups, music teachers and students, etc. may consult this collection at the offices of the Information Department, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., after arranging to do so by telephone (Murray Hill 7-4766). At the present time, the collection includes works by the following composers: Hans Bauernfeind, Viktor Bermeiser, Victor C. Czajaneck, Anton Dawidowicz, Gustav Donath, S.C. Eckhardt-Gramatté, Marco Frank, Franz Fuchs d.J. Hans Gal, Max Haager, Guenther Harum, Frida Kern, Ernst Koelz, Viktor Korda, Egon Kornauth, Leopold Kuntner, Josef Lechthaler, Kurt Lerperger, Joseph Marx, Rudolf Mayer, Anton Mayr, Erich Marckhl, Artur Michl, Franz Mixa, H.A. Peter, Felix Petyrek, Anton Pueringer, Albert Reiter, Karl Schiske, Franz Schmidt, Robert Schollum, Arthur Johannes Scholz, Otto Siegl, Hans Ulrich Staeps, Othmar Steinbauer, Jenő Takács, Ernst Tittel, Alfred Uhl, Wilhelm Waldstein, Ambros Wilhelmer, Richard Winter, Erich Zeisl.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY AUSTRIAN SUMMER SCHOOLS IN 1952.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE AUSTRIAN COLLEGE SOCIETY. Organized by the Austrian College Society, an educational institution working in close cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York..

Place: Alpbach near Innsbruck, Tyrol.

Time: August 22 to September 11, 1952.

Languages: German and English (some seminars will be conducted in English, some in German). Working knowledge of German is required.

Program: As in previous years, this year, too, noted scientists, artists, political leaders, economists, newspapermen, students and scholars in all fields of intellectual endeavor will meet to discuss the burning issues of our time. The seminars will be conducted under the general theme: "The Reorientation of the Sciences." The Seminar, "European Society in Transition," is designed to bring to light the profound changes in present-day European society. Another seminar, "Problems of our Times Confronting Europe and America," will be devoted primarily to literature and philosophy. A third seminar, "Historism," will deal with historical questions.

Theologians and students of religion will hold discussions on the theme "Myth and Religion". A seminar on natural science will discuss the question of relativism in the field of physics and biology; and, finally, a seminar on "Art and the Arts" will deal with fundamental artistic principles. The "European discussions" will also be held this year. Language courses, lectures, concerts, exhibitions and excursions will round out the program.

Admission requirements: Graduate and postgraduate students preferred. At least one year's attendance at a recognized college or university required.

Cost: Appr. \$80.00 (\$25.00 deposit required with all reservations).

Registration: Application should be addressed to the Austrian Consulate General, Information Department, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, N.Y.; or the Laborde Travel Service, Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER COURSES OF THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY OF THE CITIES OF LINZ AND SALZBURG.

Place: Bruck an der Glocknergasse (Volkshochschule Linz), and Salzburger Volkshochschule, Rathaus, Salzburg (Austria).

Time: Linzer Volkshochschule: Weekly courses from July 13 to August 31, 1952.

Salzburger Volkshochschule: April to June, and in September.

Program: The Linz Program includes such topics as: "Austria — the Heart of Europe," "Austria's Role in World History," "Austria's Contribution to World Culture," "Culture and Structure of Austria's People," "Austria's Treasures of Nature and Art," "Austria in World Economy," "Hardship and Beauty of Life in the Mountains."

Cost: The fee of appr. \$8.00 to \$13.00 per week includes hotel-like accommodations (rooms with 4-6 beds), 3 complete meals.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the Volkshochschule der Stadt Linz, Hauptplatz 8, Linz (Austria) and to the Volkshochschule, Rathaus, Salzburg (Austria).

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AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

Published by the Austrian Trade Delegate
25 Broad Street • New York 4, N.Y. • Tel: BO 9-0056

EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY PROTECTED

Austria's famous embroidery industry in the Vorarlberg (Western Austria) is keeping abreast of new fashion developments. Because Austrian embroidered goods and laces are successfully marketed in many countries all over the world, including the United States, attempts have been made to export embroidery machinery from Austria in order to set up "Ersatz" embroidery centers in other countries. This was the reason why the Austrian government was forced to adopt special measures aimed at protecting the Austrian embroidery industry by decreeing that such embroidery machines may only be exported under special licenses. Austria is determined to see to it that her famous embroideries and laces retain their fine quality and eye appeal, and she is doing everything possible to prevent unscrupulous firms from damaging Vorarlberg's reputation by exporting Austrian machines to centers abroad where neither the highly skilled labor is available, nor the many years of experience that have made Vorarlberg's embroideries and laces famous the world over.

INTERNATIONAL MINING CONVENTION IN AUSTRIA.

Matters of mining safety will be aired at an international convention of mining engineers to be held in Leoben, Austria, from June 23-26, 1952, under the auspices of the Association of Austrian Mining Engineers. The association would welcome the participation of United States and Canadian mining engineers and experts. Information concerning the international mining convention may be obtained from the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate.

SUCCESS OF GRAZ TRADE FAIR. The public relations service of the Graz Spring Fair, which is scheduled to be held from April 26 through May 4, 1952, has announced that applications have exceeded all previous figures. Of a total of 1,200 applications, approximately 600 were from foreign

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countries, which again is proof that the Graz Spring and Fall Trade Fairs have succeeded in establishing themselves as important international trade events. Although the fair management in Graz had expected great interest and had arranged for additional space, the present volume of applications has actually created a serious problem, and efforts are under way to arrange for even more display space. The fair administration has announced that every effort will be made to accommodate most of the applicants, and it is expected

that all American firms which had made known their intention of exhibiting in Graz will be accommodated.

COPPER FLOWER POTS AND PLANT BOXES AVAILABLE FROM AUSTRIA.

Information was received at the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York that certain copper articles, which are in very great demand in this country, are still available from Austria. They are flower pots and plant containers as well as watering cans, etc. A list of eleven manufacturers of these items in Vienna, Gmunden, Steyr, Linz, Salzburg, Hallein, Feldkirch, and Graz, is available upon request. (1195)

WORKABLE TOY TEXTILE LOOM AVAILABLE FROM AUSTRIA.

An Austrian firm offers for sale in this country a toy textile loom for children. The firm emphasizes that, although the loom is a toy, it is perfectly workable, and that all kinds of weaving can be done on it. The Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate has asked the offering Austrian firm to mail samples at once, which, upon arrival, may be inspected at the Trade Delegate's Office. (1214)

SEARCH FOR OIL IN AUSTRIA. Exploration for petroleum deposits is being undertaken in the American and British Zones of Austria, according to reports in the Austrian press. Although Austria has large-scale oil deposits and extensive production facilities, these are in the Soviet Zone and under Russian control. A Dutch firm is now drilling near Siebing in Styria (British Zone), and an Austrian Government-owned corporation is drilling the area between Salzach and Mattig, near Ried, and near Gmunden and Bad Hall, all in the American Zone. The latter company has imported a new drilling rig from the United States, which has a drilling depth of 4,000 meters.

AUSTRIAN GAS MANTLES AVAILABLE. One of Austria's largest factories, which is world-famous for its merchandise, is offering Austrian gas mantles for sale in the United States. The firm is looking for a reputable American import house to act as its sole distributor. Also available are mantles for kerosene lamps, etc. Inquiries should be directed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, New York. (1202)

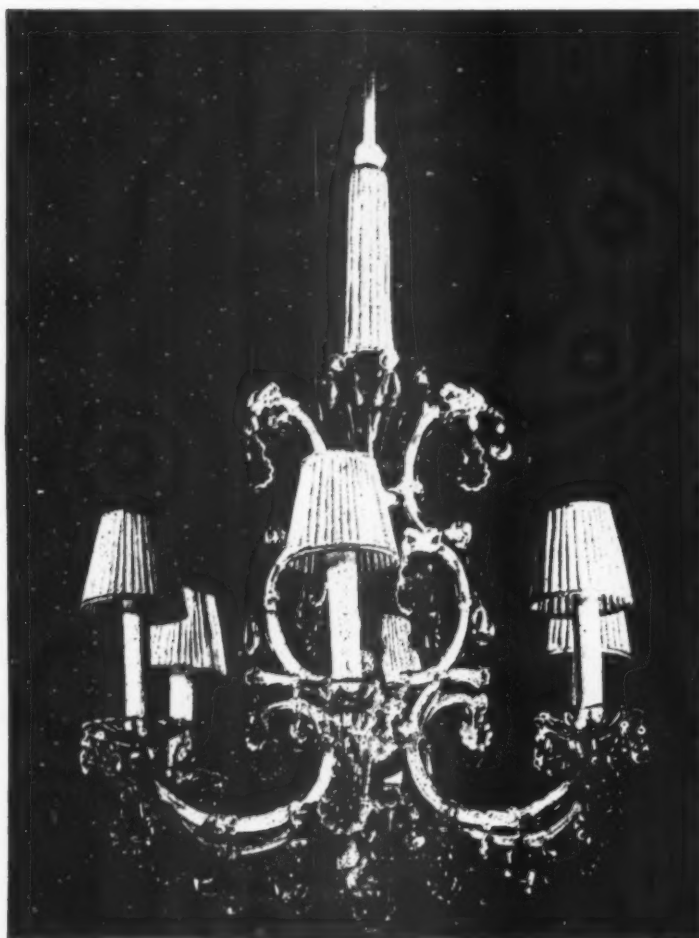
INVESTMENT OF BLOCKED SCHILLINGS IN AUSTRIA.

The owner of an Austrian plant, who owns another factory in the same line in this country, has written to the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in order to contact American citizens who might wish to invest up to 300,000 Austrian schillings from blocked accounts in Vienna in a factory which, according to the owner, offers great possibilities with regard to increased exports to the United States. Arrangements would be subject to the approval of the Austrian National Bank. Businessmen who wish to contact the inquirer are requested to communicate with the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y. (1191).

TYPEWRITER RIBBON-LIFE-SAVER FROM AUSTRIA.

There is available for inspection at the Office of the Aus-

trian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, New York, a sample of a new Austrian invention: A freshener for dried-out typewriter ribbons! It consists of a bottle containing a special liquid, that, in a very simple way, can be applied to dried-out typewriter ribbons which would otherwise have to be thrown away in spite of the fact that the ribbon material was still in excellent condition and could be used for a considerably longer time were it not for the fact that the inking had become ineffective. The new Austrian device, which in appearance resembles an ordinary bottle for glue, enables any typist to save her boss considerable money by applying the liquid contained in the bottle, and going on typing with a ribbon almost as good as new. (1197)



Austrian Chandelier (1216)

AUSTRIAN FIRM OFFERS BARGAIN IN GRAPHITE. An Austrian firm which is urgently in need of considerable dollar exchange for the purchase of certain raw materials has made arrangements to sell large quantities of Austrian graphite, with a 60-70% carbon content, for use in the iron and steel industries (foundries, etc.). A detailed analysis of the graphite by the Technical Institute of Vienna (in the German language) may be obtained from the Austrian Trade Delegate's Office. The firm has informed the Austrian Trade Delegate's Office that it is willing to sell the graphite at absolutely rock-bottom prices in order to obtain the needed dollars. (1196)

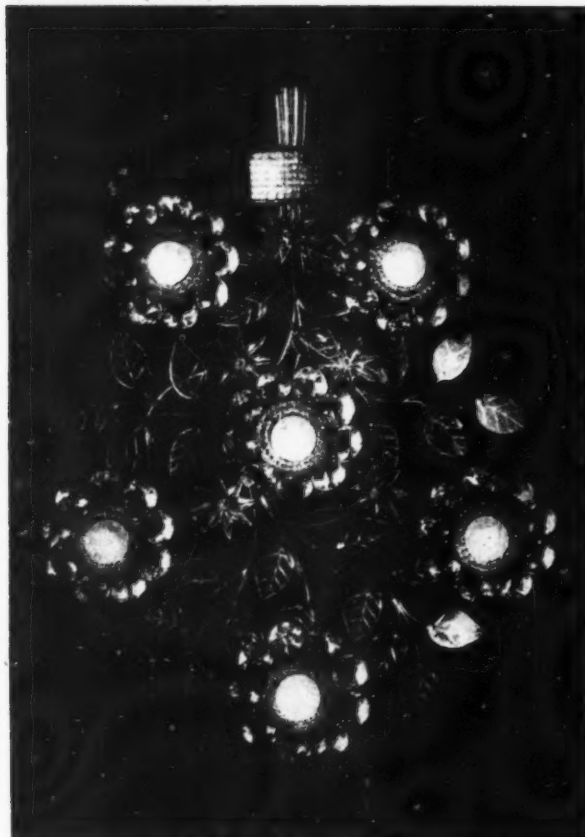
HIGH-SPEED LATHES EXPORTED FROM AUSTRIA. The present international situation has brought about an increased world demand for machine tools, including lathes. An Austrian machine-tool manufacturer has converted part of his factory to the mass production of high-speed precision lathes, which are covered by international patents and which have found favor in many countries. During the past year this Austrian high-speed precision lathe was exported not only to nearby European countries but also to the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa. It was considered most significant and proof of the Austrian machine tool's excellent quality that even countries such as Western Germany and France, which produce excellent machine tools of their own, entered into negotiations with the manufacturer to obtain licensing agreements in order to manufacture the Austrian high-speed lathes in their own factories. (1212)

THE MANUFACTURING OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN STEYR (Upper Austria), which was introduced four years ago, is developing satisfactorily. 50% of the musical instruments manufactured there are now being exported. Production was considerably increased following the receipt of a credit by the (former) Economic Cooperation Administration. One of the articles favored in many countries is an Austrian mouth organ, but perfectly tuned musical toys have also found a ready market abroad. They are now being exported to France, Great Britain, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Iceland, Hong Kong and Singapore. This year the Austrian musical instrument industry intends to further increase its production of string instruments, particularly zithers, and also to expand its production of woodwind and brass instruments of all types. (1210)

FOREIGN RAILROAD EXPERTS IN AUSTRIA. Railroad experts from the Near and Far East, including Indonesia, India and Turkey, visited Austria's leading railroad-car manufacturing plants of the Simmering Graz Pauker A.G. in Vienna and Graz, Styria. The foreign railroad men were much impressed with the tremendous progress that was achieved in re-establishing the factories after the war. On the trip from Vienna to Graz, they inspected one of Austria's new railroad developments, a twin-unit self-powered railroad car which the Austrian Federal Railways had placed into service some time ago.

PERLON HOSE MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRIA. Vorarlberg's hose industry has begun the processing of Perlon, the German synthetic fiber which is a member of the generic "nylon" group of textile fibers. Vorarlberg textile circles were quoted as predicting that Perlon will, to a very large extent, replace nylon in Vorarlberg's production of women's hosiery. At the same time, experts stated that Austria may soon have more hosiery production facilities than are needed to satisfy domestic requirements, and that export markets for ladies' hose will have to be sought. Preliminary reports indicate that thus far Egypt, Holland and the Scandinavian countries were showing interest in Austrian Nylon and Perlon hose as well as in woven woolen sports stockings.

AGENT WANTED. An Austrian manufacturer of textile machinery has informed the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate that he wishes to obtain the services of a reputable American agent or importing house for the sale of the following textile machinery and supplies: long-washers, type GW 484 for silk fabrics, cottons and cellulose fabrics; broad-washer sets, type SW 180 for wool fabrics and all other kinds of fabrics, with automatic central running gear; hank-washer sets; scalding trestle and fixing machines, type BB; fabrics check frames, with device for up-winding and down-folding for all widths; wet-brushing machines for brushed unmilled cloth (loden) as well as for all other brushed fabrics; circular brushing machines; high-duty brushing machines for natural cards; vaporating trestles with device for up-winding and down-folding; dry-brushing machines; variable gear transmission up to 2 HP; rectometers; lifting apparatus for velvet; steel pressure-balances with rails and doctors; cross-winding machines for all kinds of yarn; high-duty warp mills; electrical stoppers for slipping threads; sizing machines for dry sizing; drying machines with cylinders; beam frames; change cog wheels; cogged wheels; lifters, tongues for shuttle boxes; thread tension devices; Jacquard cylinders and weaving cylinders. (1213)



*Wall
Bracket
From
Austria
(1218)*

CHEMICALS AVAILABLE FROM AUSTRIA. Austria's production of trichlorethylene has exceeded the country's domestic needs and the chemical is now available for export. Another chemical, which is also in ample supply in Austria, is perchlorethylene, the production of which had to be stopped until new outlets for the chemical can be found. As a consequence of this production stoppage, carbon tetrachloride, a byproduct of perchlorethylene, has become scarce, making additional imports of this chemical necessary.

SWISS STEEL PATENT LICENSED TO AUSTRIA. Two of Austria's leading steel mills, the Vereinigte Oesterreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke and Alpine Montan Gesellschaft, are constructing new steel plants which will operate on the oxygen blast system. Both companies, according to recent reports, have established agreements with the Brassart Oxygen Technik A.G., Zurich, Switzerland, which holds world patent rights in the field of blast furnaces. The Austrian steel mills will, therefore, soon be in a position to manufacture steel under these Swiss patents.



*Chandelier From
Austria (1217)*

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1192 - offers writing pens and wooden penholders at advantageous prices;
- 1193 - offers fine precision tools, such as riveting tools, glass-cutting machines for safety glass, soldering tongs, instruments to open waterproof watch cases, etc.;
- 1194 - offers twist drills, straight shank drills, taper shank drills and special purpose drills of finest quality;
- 1198 - offers first-quality Austrian smokers' articles, such as cigarette holders, pipes, etc.;
- 1199 - offers hunting bags, fishing bags, beach bags, leather utility bags with canvas, excellent quality and style;
- 1200 - offers Austrian textile machinery supplies, such as spindles, spinning rings, card sheets, tooth combs, feeding rollers, weaver's reeds, etc.;
- 1201 - offers Roskopf pocket and wrist watches, nickel-plated or gold-filled, in sixteen different designs;
- 1203 - offers blown and pressed-glass syphon bottles illuminating glass, commercial household and decorative articles, stemware, crystal glass, scientific glass apparatus;
- 1204 - offers cut beads, seed beads, glass buttons, necklaces, glass novelties, crystal chandeliers, crystal prisms, etc.;

- 1205 - offers license for manufacture in the United States of a special device for the use of tablet insecticides. The device is reportedly similar to an ordinary 15-watt electric bulb, and insecticide tablets are inserted in one of the two holes provided in the bulb, while a small gadget mounted in the bulb serves as an electric burner. Vapors are said to condense in crystals on the walls and to retain their effectiveness for several weeks;
- 1206 - offers patents, processes and techniques for the manufacture in the United States of a gear teeth elicoidal cutter. The cutter serves as a horizontal dividing head, and can be used for converting a standard milling machine into a gear-cutting machine;
- 1207 - offers license for the manufacture in the United States of medical tinctures and preparations, as well as chemical products for the shoe, textile and cosmetic industries;
- 1208 - offers patent for the manufacture in the United States of "Sardellenpasta", salted anchovy paste;
- 1209 - offers CO-measuring apparatus for single measurements with thermometer reading; CO-measuring and alarm apparatus for continuous and single measurements with thermometer reading; and alarm contacts and CO-measuring, recording and alarm apparatus for continuous and single measurements with electrical measuring transmitter;
- 1215 - offers sodium perborate with 10% active oxygen, brown electrocorundum; hardening material for concrete with an aluminum oxide base; rare earths, such as lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, samarium and didymium (for optical grinding use); semi-finished pharmaceuticals such as aethylum-para-amino-benzonicum DAB 6, alpha-Bromisovalerianylcarbamid DAB 6, Benzaminol (also called Procaine, Percaine or Ty-tocain); Cholesal (a mild laxative); Magnesia compounds; Bromuvan (a harmless sedative); dental cements, such as silicate and phosphate cements; technical magnesium compounds, such as magnesium oxide and magnesium carbonate; and sparking candles. The offering firm is one of Austria's leading manufacturers and would be interested in obtaining the services of an agent for the above-mentioned articles;
- 5049 - seeks license by US firms for US patents, processes, etc.;
- 5050 - seeks U.S. patents, processes, techniques, equipment and capital, to manufacture United States food products in Austria.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATE, 25 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK 4, N.Y., TELEPHONE: BOWLING GREEN 9-0056

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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